A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

To what extent were Americans justified in limiting immigration?

One lesson (1–2 days)

NEW YORK STATE SOCIAL STUDIES CORE CURRICULUM, GRADE 11: UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Unit Three: Industrialization of the United States
III. Adjusting Society to Industrialization: American People and Places
C. Reactions to the “new” immigration
7. Quota Acts of 1921 and 1924 (Quota Act refers to the Immigration Act of 1924)

AIM
• Students will review reasons why people immigrate to the United States
• Students will review differing attitudes toward immigration
• Students will analyze statistics
• Students will use analysis of documents in order to debate the pros and cons of immigration policies of the 1920s

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
Immigration Act of 1924

Throughout the 19th century, most immigrants to the United States arrived from countries in Northern and Western Europe, such as England, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. Immigrant countries of origins began to shift to southern and Eastern Europe in the late 19th century as industrialization and commercial agriculture pushed eastward, causing many from Russia, Italy, Poland and Greece to emigrate. The higher productivity of commercial large scale farming forced peasants off the land and into European cities or to the United States. Similarly, artisans and people who produced in the home could not compete with cheaper manufactured goods, which created additional streams of immigration. Many of these immigrants, such as southern Italians, planned to work hard for a number of years and then return to their villages to buy enough land to support a family. About half of them did return. In contrast, Jews from Russia and Poland, who saw little economic opportunity in their homelands and faced intense religious persecution, rarely returned.

These new immigrants supplied the labor necessary for the industrial revolution in the United States. However, native-born Americans feared the new immigrants as economic competitors and disdained their alien customs and religions. Between 1880 and 1920, millions of foreigners poured into the country. In the peak decades of immigration, 1900–1909, nearly two million immigrants from Italy and 1.5 million immigrants from Russia came to the United States. By the end of World War I in 1918, a rise in immigration led to nativist (anti-immigrant) feelings and a movement to severely restrict immigration. The Russian Revolution of 1917 heightened fears that revolutionaries arriving from Europe would foment violence or radicalism. Many Americans
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

believed that Southern and Eastern Europeans’ swarthy skin, strange customs and alien religions meant that they could not be assimilated into the American way of life. Demands to end immigration from these “less desirable” countries greatly increased.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION

It is suggested that students be given a textbook assignment to read the appropriate pages regarding immigration. We suggest that students create a chart for and against immigration.

ACTIVITIES

I. Opening activity — Reading cartoons
   A. Students will study two J. Keppler cartoons (Document A)
      1. J. Keppler drew the first cartoon in 1880 and the second in 1893. Describe the two cartoons. What are the differences in point of view between them? Why do you think attitudes on immigration changed?
      2. Do you think that there has been a change of attitudes on immigration recently in this country? In what way did the attacks on 9/11 influence immigration policies? In what way has the subject of “illegal immigration” influenced attitudes toward immigrants?
   B. Review homework/create a chart (possible answers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beliefs of people who favor immigration</th>
<th>Beliefs of people who oppose immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inexpensive labor</td>
<td>takes away jobs from American citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immigrants will do jobs other people do not want to do</td>
<td>immigrants will overwhelm American values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helping those less fortunate is an American value</td>
<td>immigrant way of life seems foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian and civic virtue</td>
<td>fear of the spread of communism and anarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are all descended from immigrants</td>
<td>the new immigrants will not assimilate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they are racially inferior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fear of “papal conspirators”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Poetry analysis
   Students will read two poems on attitudes towards immigration (Documents B and C)
   1. How does Emma Lazarus portray immigrants in “The New Colossus”? Why is her poem on the Statue of Liberty?
   2. How does Thomas Bailey Aldrich portray immigrants in “Unguarded Gate”? Why is he concerned about immigration?
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

III. Document analysis/group work — Debating history
   A. Students read Document D (this can be done in advance as homework)

   B. Working in groups, students are to formulate arguments for an in-class debate on
      whether or not to pass the Immigration Act of 1924

   C. Divide the class into groups of four. Each group will identify two students in favor of the
      Immigration Act of 1924, and two opposed.

      Each group will spend 10–15 minutes debating the issue, making sure that they support
      their points with reason and evidence, and that they respond directly to the points being
      made by the opposing side.

   D. The class will then reconvene and debate the issue as a whole.

IV. Summary activity — Reviewing statistics
   A. Students analyze statistics (Documents E and F)

      1. From which countries do most immigrants come?
      2. How will this affect the makeup of the American people?
      3. What countries are missing? (Teacher explains that there is open immigration in the
         Western Hemisphere)
      4. How does the Act affect the number of immigrants entering the United States?
      5. What type of hardships might this cause?

   B. Students review cartoons (Documents G and H)

      1. Why did many Americans think that this was the only way to handle immigration?

DOCUMENTS
A: “Welcome to All!” and “Looking Backward”
B: The New Colossus by Emma Lazarus, 1883
C: Unguarded Gates by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 1895
D: Excerpts from the Immigration Act of 1924
E: Comprehensive Immigration Law (1924)
F: Persons From Europe Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status
G: A 1921 cartoon commenting on the immigration debate
H: “Close the Gate”
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

“Welcome to All”
J. Keppler. 1880

Text on lower right reads: “We may safely say that the present influx of immigration to the United States is something unprecedented in our generation.” — N.Y. Statistical Review

“Looking Backward”
J. Keppler, Puck magazine, 1893

Text on bottom reads: “They would close to the new-comer the bridge that carried their fathers over.”
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

_The New Colossus_ by Emma Lazarus, 1883

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
with conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
“Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

Unguarded Gates by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 1895

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
Named of the four winds, North, South, East and West;
Portals that lead to an enchanted land
Of cities, forests, fields of living gold,
Vast prairies, lordly summits touched with snow,
Majestic rivers sweeping proudly past
The Arab’s date-palm and the Norseman’s pine—
A realm wherein are fruits of every zone,
Airs of all climes, for lo! throughout the year
The red rose blossoms somewhere—a rich land,
A later Eden planted in the wilds,
With not an inch of earth within its bound
But if a slave’s foot press it sets him free.
Here, it is written, Toil shall have its wage,
And Honor honor, and the humblest man
Stand level with the highest in the law.
Of such a land have men in dungeons dreamed,
And with the vision brightening in their eyes
Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
And through them presses a wild motley throng—
Men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes,
Featureless figures of the Hoang-Ho,
Malayan, Scythian, Teuton, Kelt, and Slav,
Flying the Old World’s poverty and scorn;
These bringing with them unknown gods and rites,
Those, tiger passions, here to stretch their claws.
In street and alley what strange tongues are loud,
Accents of menace alien to our air,
Voices that once the Tower of Babel knew!
O Liberty, white Goddess! Is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast
Fold Sorrow’s children, soothe the hurts of fate
Lift the down-trodden, but with hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
And where the temples of the Caesars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

. . . I think that we have sufficient stock in America now for us to shut the door, Americanize what we have, and save the resources of America for the natural increase of our population. . . . I believe that our particular ideas, social, moral, religious, and political, have demonstrated, by virtue of the progress we have made and the character of people that we are, that we have the highest ideals of any member of the human family or any nation. We have demonstrated the fact that the human family, certainly the predominant breed in America, can govern themselves by a direct government of the people. . . . I think we now have sufficient population in our country for us to shut the door and to breed up a pure, unadulterated American citizenship . . . Thank God we have in America perhaps the largest percentage of any country in the world of the pure, unadulterated Anglo-Saxon stock; certainly the greatest of any nation in the Nordic breed. It is for the preservation of that splendid stock that has characterized us that I would make this not an asylum for the oppressed of all countries, but a country to assimilate and perfect that splendid type of manhood that has made America the foremost Nation in her progress and in her power, and yet the youngest of all the nations. . . . We have population enough to-day without throwing wide our doors and jeopardizing the interests of this country by pouring into it men who willingly become the slaves of those who employ them in manipulating these forces of nature, and the few reap the enormous benefits that accrue therefrom.


. . . Unless immigration is numerically restrained she will be overwhelmed by a vast migration of peoples from the war-stricken countries of Europe. Such a migration could not fail to have a baleful effect upon American wages and standards of living, and it would increase mightily our problem of assimilating the foreign-born who are already here. Out of these thoughts have risen the general demands for limitation of the number of immigrants who may enter this country. . . . There has come about a general realization of the fact that the races of men who have been coming to us in recent years are wholly dissimilar to the native-born Americans; that they are untrained in self-government — a faculty that it has taken the Northwestern Europeans many centuries to acquire. . . . it was best for America that our incoming immigrants should hereafter be of the same races as those of us who are already here, so that each year’s immigration should so far as possible be a miniature America, resembling in national origins the persons who are already settled in our country. . . .
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

. . . Upon these two basic certainties, first that the “Reds” were criminal aliens and secondly that the American Government must prevent crime, it was decided that there could be no nice distinctions drawn between the theoretical ideals of the radicals and their actual violations of our national laws. . . . This is no place for the criminal to flourish, nor will he do so, so long as the rights of common citizenship can be exerted to prevent him. . . . By stealing, murder and lies, Bolshevism has looted Russia not only of its material strength but of its moral force. A small clique of outcasts from the East Side of New York has attempted this, with what success we all know. . . . My information showed that communism in this country was an organization of thousands of aliens who were direct allies of Trotsky. . . . How the Department of Justice discovered upwards of 60,000 of these organized agitators of the Trotsky doctrine in the United States is the confidential information upon which the Government is now sweeping the nation clean of such alien filth. . . . Behind, and underneath, my own determination to drive from our midst the agents of Bolshevism with increasing vigor and with greater speed, until there are no more of them left among us. . .

http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/4993

[There were] fierce tirades and propaganda directed against the great waves of Irish and Germans who came over from 1840 on for a few decades to escape civil, racial, and religious persecution in their native lands.

The “Know-Nothings,” lineal ancestors of the Ku-Klux Klan, bitterly denounced the Irish and Germans as mongrels, scum, foreigners, and a menace to our institutions. . . . All are riff-raff, inassimilable, “foreign devils,” swine not fit to associate with the great chosen people — a form of national pride and hallucination as old as the division of races and nations. But to-day it is the Italians, Spanish, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Russians, Balkanians, and so forth, who are the racial lepers. In this bill we find racial discrimination at its worst — a deliberate attempt to go back 84 years in our census taken every 10 years so that a blow may be aimed at peoples of eastern and southern Europe, particularly at our recent allies in the Great War — Poland and Italy.

Of course the Jews too are aimed at, not directly, because they have no country in Europe they can call their own, but they are set down among the inferior peoples. . . . Surely no fair-minded person with knowledge of the facts can say the Jews in Detroit are a menace to the city’s or the country’s well-being.

. . . Italian-Americans . . . are found in all walks and classes of life — common hard labor, the trades, business, law, medicine, dentistry, art, literature, banking, and so forth. They rapidly become Americanized, build homes, and make themselves into good citizens. . . . One finds them by thousands digging streets, sewers, and building foundations, and in the automobile and iron and steel fabric factories of various sorts. They do the hard work that the native-born American dislikes. Rapidly they rise in life and join the so-called middle and upper classes. . . . The Polish-Americans are as industrious and as frugal and as loyal to our institutions as any class of people who have come to the shores of this country in the past 300 years. They are essentially home builders, and they have come to this country to stay. They learn the English language as quickly as possible, and take pride in the rapidity with which they become assimilated and adopt our institutions.

. . . Roger Williams was driven out of the Puritan colony of Salem to die in the wilderness because he objected “violently” to blue laws and the burning or hanging of rheumatic old women on witchcraft charges. He would not “assimilate” and was “a grave menace to American Institutions and democratic government.”

. . . The racial discriminations of this bill are un-American. . .

A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Excerpted from William A. White Condemns Deportations (1922), Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, January 8, 1922

The Attorney General seems to be seeing red. He is rounding up every manner of radical in the country; every man who hopes for a better world is in danger of deportation by the Attorney General. The whole business is un-American. . . . It should be agreed that a man may believe as he chooses. . . . It should be agreed that when he preaches violence he is disturbing the peace and should be put in jail. . . . He should be allowed to say what he pleases so long as he advocates legal constitutional methods of procedure. Just because a man does not believe this government is good is no reason why he should be deported. . . . The deportation business is going to make martyrs of a lot of idiots whose cause is not worth it.


American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would lie well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspection at the source, and based either on a prior census or upon the record of naturalization. Either method would insure the admission of those with the largest capacity and best intention of becoming citizens. I am convinced that our present economic and social conditions warrant a limitation of those to be admitted. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens. Those who do not want to be partakers of the American spirit ought not to settle in America.

Source: Calvin Coolidge's first Message to Congress, http://vdare.com/fulford/1894_1924.htm#fifty
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

Comprehensive Immigration Law (1924)

Now, therefore I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that on and after July 1, 1924, and throughout the fiscal year 1924–1925, the quota of each nationality provided in said act shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Quote</th>
<th>% of Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>51,277</td>
<td>31.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain/N. Ireland</td>
<td>34,007</td>
<td>20.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>28,567</td>
<td>17.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>9,561</td>
<td>5.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>6,453</td>
<td>3.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5,982</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,954</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>3,073</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2,248</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2,081</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free City of Danzig</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (Oceana)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabian peninsula</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon (Br. Mandate)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 164,520
## A Nation of Immigrants

### Arrival

**Immigration Act of 1924**

Persons from Europe obtaining legal permanent resident status by region and selected country of last residence: Fiscal Years 1910–1949, by decade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1910 to 1919</th>
<th>1920 to 1929</th>
<th>1930 to 1939</th>
<th>1940 to 1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,347,380</td>
<td>4,295,510</td>
<td>699,375</td>
<td>856,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4,985,411</td>
<td>2,560,340</td>
<td>444,399</td>
<td>472,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,154,727</td>
<td>60,891</td>
<td>12,531</td>
<td>13,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>589,174</td>
<td>31,392</td>
<td>5,307</td>
<td>8,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>565,553</td>
<td>29,499</td>
<td>7,224</td>
<td>5,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>32,574</td>
<td>21,511</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>12,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>27,180</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czecho-slovakia</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>101,182</td>
<td>17,757</td>
<td>8,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>45,830</td>
<td>34,406</td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>4,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>16,922</td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td>2,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>60,335</td>
<td>54,842</td>
<td>13,761</td>
<td>36,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>174,227</td>
<td>386,634</td>
<td>119,107</td>
<td>119,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>198,108</td>
<td>60,774</td>
<td>10,599</td>
<td>8,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>166,445</td>
<td>202,854</td>
<td>28,195</td>
<td>15,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,229,916</td>
<td>528,133</td>
<td>85,053</td>
<td>50,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>46,065</td>
<td>29,397</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>13,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>79,488</td>
<td>70,327</td>
<td>6,901</td>
<td>8,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>112,957</td>
<td>100,002</td>
<td>6,551</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>223,316</td>
<td>25,555</td>
<td>7,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>82,489</td>
<td>44,829</td>
<td>3,518</td>
<td>6,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>13,566</td>
<td>67,810</td>
<td>5,264</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,106,998</td>
<td>61,604</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>53,262</td>
<td>47,109</td>
<td>3,669</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>22,839</td>
<td>31,772</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>9,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>371,878</td>
<td>341,552</td>
<td>61,813</td>
<td>131,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>49,215</td>
<td>6,920</td>
<td>2,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Europe</td>
<td>6,527</td>
<td>22,434</td>
<td>9,978</td>
<td>5,584</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Immigration Services Yearbook, 2007, p.8
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

“The Only Way to Handle It”
A 1921 cartoon commenting on the immigration debate
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

ARRIVAL
Immigration Act of 1924

“Close the Gate”
The Chicago Tribune
July 5, 1919

CLOSE THE GATE.
— Orr in the Chicago Tribune.
A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

DISCOVERING HISTORY IN TODAY’S NEW YORK TIMES

1. After reading and discussing the source documents provided for this lesson, identify the positions of Ellison DuRant Smith, A. Mitchell Palmer, Robert Clancy and Calvin Coolidge on immigration. Locate an article in The New York Times that highlights the life of an immigrant who contributed to the culture of America. You might find such an article in the news, Op-Ed, arts and leisure, business or sports pages.

2. Locate a photograph, advertisement or human interest commentary in The New York Times that seems to illustrate the vast diversity of American life. Local events and celebrations held in towns and cities across America celebrate not only diversity, but the unity of the American spirit.

3. Research immigrants who are known for their outstanding work or areas of expertise, especially in areas that are of particular interest to the class. Compile a list of immigrants who have been featured in New York Times articles. Examples are: Frank McCourt, (Irish-American author), Zubin Mehta (Indian-born conductor), Max Frankel (editor, originally from Germany), Farouk El-Baz (Egyptian-born geologist). A general search of “famous immigrants” will reveal different categories of expertise. Share the list with classmates.